(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2290.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1790.

STOCKHOLM, *August* 31.

TO-DAY peace was proclaimed with the uſual ſolemnities in the different quarters of the city. The royal family, and other perſons of diſtinction aſſiſted at the Te Deum, which was ſung with great pomp at the cathedral, after which there was a court and public dinner at the palace, and the evening is to cloſe with illuminations and other demonſtrations of joy.

BRUSSELS, *September* 3.

The general de Schoenfeldt ſet off from Andoy the day before yeſterday, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, for Andonnes, and remained all the night before the battery, which the Auſtrians had taken from us by ſurpriſe the ſame day.

As ſoon as it was day-break he ordered the Weſt Flanders regiment to attack the camp and retrenchments which the Auſtrians had at Coutis, which they did with the utmoſt ardour, and deſtroyed all their works. The regiment of Antwerp, under the command of colonel Tinne, marched from Huy the ſame night to ſurround this port. The Auſtrians, on being driven from thence, retreated into four other camps, which our people took, and burnt every thing. Out of 200 of the enemy's huſſars, who endeavoured to cover their retreat, 50 were killed on the ſpot, beſides a great number wounded. We have taken from them three pieces of cannon, one pair of colours, about a dozen of their huſſar horſes, and a great number of priſoners; in ſhort, their right wing is entirely defeated, and the enemy are retired towards Gewes and Aſſeſſe, without having made any attempts to recover the poſts we had taken from them.

After having chaced the Auſtrians for two leagues and an half, the general finding the number of his troops conſiderably diminiſhed by the poſts he was obliged to occupy as he went along, and the Auſtrian army being, on the contrary, much ſtrengthened by the addition of the troops from the poſts that he had abandoned, he gave over the purſuit, and thought it moſt adviſable to withdraw his troops to their camp, as they had been under arms two days and two nights.

The loſs of the enemy is not yet known, and further particulars of this affair are expected.

Major-general Koehler's report of the 2d of this month, confirms the account of the Auſtrians having loſt 500 men, with the baron de Blechem, major Murray, two captains, and five ſubalterns.

As ſoon as baron Blechem's corpſe arrived at Namur, it was carried to the governor's houſe, and from thence the Peres Recollets convent, where it was buried that night.

The above is the account publiſhed by order of congreſs, but other letters received here from the army ſpeak very differently, and aſſert that we have loſt a great many men, as well as cannon.

It is certain that major Blechem is killed. His body was ſhamefully mangled, and dragged about the ſtreets, after cutting off his ears, according to the cuſtom of the Turks. The number of armed peaſants are ſaid to amount to 30,000. They paraded yeſterday at Louvain before the celebrated Vander Noot. Flanders has not furniſhed any. Brabant has raiſed the greateſt number, they have their prieſts at their hand. The volunteers in this city, to the number of 150, are to ſet out to-morrow to eſcort Vander Noot to the army.

LONDON, *September* 21.

The eſtimate of the loſs by the fire at Madrid, is now reported to be five millions ſterling. Some of the fineſt houſes in that city have fallen a ſacrifice to the flames.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, September 14.

"This afternoon arrived at Spithead, the grand fleet, under the command of earl Howe, admiral of the fleet, with the Union Jack flying at the main-maſt."

The emperor of Morocco has declared WAR againſt Spain, on which account three regiments have been embarked at Cadiz to defend the Spaniſh coaſts moſt likely to be attacked by thoſe barbarians.

The number of killed and wounded on both ſides in the late mutiny at Nancy, is ſtated, in a private letter, received by yeſterday's mail, at upwards of 1600.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, September 13.

"Orders are received at the victualling office here to provide freſh proviſions for the fleet now in the Downs, which are every hour expected to return to Spithead.

"Orders have likewiſe been received, to get ready with the greateſt expedition, maſts, yards, ſails, &c. for fifteen line of battle ſhips.

"Theſe preparations give room to conjecture, that a ſquadron will immediately ſail for the Weſt Indies; and by no means go towards the confirmation of that peace which is now the ſubject of converſation."

CIVIL WAR in FRANCE.

Authentic particulars of the dreadful affair at Nancy, from M. Bouille's letter to the national aſſembly, dated Nancy, September 1.

"Since my entrance into this city, I have not had a minute to ſpare, to ſend a regular account of my conduct and of the preſent ſtate of things here. On the 31ſt, I aſſembled the troops deſtined to quell the rebellion of the three regiments at Nancy. I read to them the decree of the national aſſembly; and from their manner I ſaw I might depend on their diſpoſition and order to execute their decree.

"At ten o'clock, on the road from Pont a Mouſſen to Nancy, I was met by a deputation from the municipality and the garriſon of Nancy. My anſwer was poſitive, that the garriſon muſt quit the city, and Monſieurs Denoue and Malſeigne muſt be ſet at liberty. I continued my march, and at two o'clock in the afternoon I arrived within a league and a half of the city.

"Here I was again met by deputies, to whom I repeated the conditions; and added, beſides, that they muſt deliver to me four of the moſt culpable of each regiment, whom I ſhould ſend to the national aſſembly. A delay of one hour was deſired—I granted it. At four o'clock I approached the city—I made my troops halt at thirty yards from the walls.

"A deputation from the municipality, and from the king's regiment, informed me, that the ſoldiers were departing according to my orders. I ran to my advance guard to prevent an action.—While the ſoldiers were going out of the other gates, one only was guarded by the ſoldiers from each of the three regiments. I marched to the gate with my van-guard—I ſummoned the gate to be ſurrendered—I was anſwered by the diſcharge of cannon and muſketry. The national guard returned the fire, burſt open the gate, and it was no longer poſſible to ſtop my men—they killed all that encountered them.

"When arrived at the Great Square, I formed my troops in order of battle. They fired on us from the windows. I immediately advanced through different ſtreets to the arſenal, and the quarters of the regiments. Here a furious combat commenced—which laſted three hours. I had not more than 2400 regulars, and 6 or 700 national guards, and we were attacked by 10,000, for the inſurgents were joined by the lower part of the inhabitants.

"At ſeven o'clock, the Swiſs regiment of Chateauxvieux, being part cut to pieces, and part taken priſoners, the regiment of Meſtre-de-camp being fled out of the city, the king's regiment ſent to me that they would ſurrender. I ordered them to march out of the city to their deſtined quarters, and then I repaired to the Town-Houſe.

"To-day order is entirely re-eſtabliſhed, and the citizens are ſatisfied. We have loſt a great many men—I cannot at preſent exactly ſpecify the number of the dead, but I believe they amount to at leaſt three hundred.

"Monſieur Malſeigne has rejoined the carabineers, who have returned to their duty, and have delivered up twenty of the ring-leaders of the inſurrection."

Particulars of the late FIRE *at* MADRID.

This dreadful fire that has been burning upwards of ten days, has nearly deſtroyed in Place Mayor one of the handſomeſt ſquares of the capital, and the moſt filled with tradeſmen's ſhops—a third part of it, with a row of houſes of an adjacent ſtreet, upwards of 80 in all, have already fallen a prey to the flames, which the public prayers, many ſoldiers and workmen, with a ſmall engine and ſeveral ſquirts, have not been able to extinguiſh. The fire began at midnight—forthwith the miraculous image of St. Roch was uncovered and brought in proceſſion to the ſquare, but the conflagration, notwithſtanding the preſence of the ſaint, and the fervent prayers of the multitude, did not rage with leſs violence. The holy ſacrament ſucceeded, but with as little ſucceſs; the duke of Medina Celithen ſubſtituted the ſacred image of our Saviour, belonging to the capuchin's convent in his hotel. Theſe ſucceſſive pious efforts laſted more than ſix hours, during which time it was viſible that the workmen preferred prayers to exertions. The Dominicans have been reproached with having refuſed to bring forth our lady of Atocha, a Madonna, who never fails of ſucceſs. The fire, it is ſaid, was owing to a private gentleman's devotions, who kept, day and night, many lighted tapers before the ſhrine of a wonderful image.

Extract from Watty Cockney's Journal of September 1ſt. 1790.

According to our agreement made at the Hole in the Wall, Fleet-ſtreet, ſix of us met on Black-Fryar's bridge, at half paſt five o'clock, armed and furniſhed with a large quantity of ammunition—Squibbed our guns over the bridge, and received a volley of oaths from a weſt country barge that was paſſing under the centre arch.

Loaded and primed; gave the dogs a piece of bread each—the Fox dog would not eat his—took a dram a piece, and ſet forward in high ſpirits for the Circus gate, on our way to Camberwell, where we were informed we ſhould find ſeveral covies.

Having paſſed a conſiderable part of the way, without meeting with any ſport, and rather out of humour with ſuch ill luck, we took another dram a piece, and puſhed briſkly forward for Camberwell.

Met two men driving geeſe at Kennington Common, offered them eighteen-pence, which they accepted, for a ſhot at a flock, twenty yards—Drew lots who ſhould fire firſt. It fell to Billy Candlewick's chance, who, from his father's belonging many years ago to the Orange regiment of the city militia, knew ſomething of taking aim.

The gooſe-driver ſtepped the ground, and Billy took aim for above ten minutes; when ſhutting both his eyes, leſt the pan ſhould flaſh in his ſight, he ſnapped, and miſſed fire—he took aim a ſecond time, ſnapped and miſſed again. Borrowed Bob Tape's ſciſſors, and hammered the flint—ſnapped and miſſed fire a third time—thought the devil had got hold of the gun; examined her, and found ſhe was neither loaded or primed. The gooſe-driver refuſed to let Billy try again, ſo we gave him another ſix-pence, and he ſold us a lame gander, which we placed at about ſix yards, and taking a ſhot a piece at him, killed him, and put him in Ned Thimble's cabbage net.

Croſſing a field near Camberwell, we thought we ſaw a covey of partridges at the ſide of a ditch, ſo we made all up to them with our guns cocked, tying the dogs to our legs that they might not run in and ſpring the game.

What we thought to be a covey of partridges, proved to be a gang of gypſies, ſquatted under the hedge, peeling turnips and preparing potatoes for dinner. It was the mercy of God we did not fire at them, as all our pieces were up to our ſhoulders, and we had but one eye a piece open, when that which we took to be the old cock, roſe up, and ſaid, in a loud voice, "What the devil are you about?"

Saw ſeveral brother ſportſmen out, who had killed nothing but a hedge-hog and a tame jack-daw, which belonged to a public houſe at New-Croſs turnpike.

Got up to the main—fired at a yellow-hammer, and frightened the horſes in the Dover ſtage. The guard threatened to ſhoot us, and we took to our heels.

Much fatigued and agreed to ſhoot all the way home—fired off our guns at the foot of Greenwich-hill, and were laughed at by the inhabitants; loaded them again and fired at a ſheet of paper for half an hour, without putting a ſhot into it. Got to Smith's at duſk, and diſcharged our pieces in the air before we went in—had ſomething to eat and drink, then ſet off for the city, and ſquibbed our guns all the way as long as our powder laſted.

Got home, much fatigued with the day's ſport—went to our club, and told a thouſand lies about the birds we killed and the preſents we made of them, ſmoaked our pipes, and by twelve got to bed.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) *November* 3.

Accounts from France, of September 7, mention, that M. de la Luzerne, miniſter of marine, had preſented a letter to the national aſſembly, containing advices of an attempt to burn the arſenal of Breſt. Four galley-ſlaves had been diſcovered in the night-time concealed among the artificers. On ſearching them there was found a falſe key, a file, and two bundles of matches. Their intention was, it ſeems, to ſet fire to the magazine, and to deſtroy, completely, that great depot of naval ſtores.

SALEM, *November* 9.

A GENERAL PEACE in the north of Europe has followed the treaty between the kings of Pruſſia and Hungary—as we are informed by captain Richard Derby, who arrived here on Saturday, in ſixty days from Gottenburgh. The terms of peace were not particularly known at Gottenburgh when he came away, but a meſſage from his Swediſh majeſty purported, that they were honourable and ſatisfactory to him beyond his expectations. The treaty was concluded in Finland.—His majeſty arrived at Stockholm about the firſt of September. The troops at Gottenburgh were diſbanded. The merchants were ſending off their veſſels as uſual in time of peace.

A ſhort time before captain Derby ſailed, a Swediſh 50 gun ſhip, going from Marſtrand to Gottenburgh, ſprung a leak, and went down very ſuddenly, by which above four hundred lives were loſt—about forty only were ſaved.

Captain Green arrived here on Sunday from Bourdeaux, in forty-one days. When he ſailed, war was fully expected in France, and preparations were buſily making for it.

The lateſt arrivals from Spain and England bring accounts, that the fleets of the two powers had returned into port; and probably future negotiations will prevent their going to ſea again.

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a veſſel belonging to this port, dated Baſſaterre, Guadaloupe, October 20.

"I arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, in a paſſage of 19 days, and found every thing there in great con-

fusion; sales for nothing, owing to the communication being cut off by land and water, that the general and his party might receive no supplies. An embargo was laid on vessels, and it was uncertain when it would be taken off; and cargoes were perishing on board.—I insisted on not anchoring, paid the guard and sent them on shore, expecting to make my escape. In the evening I was taken out myself by two armed boats, put on shore, and there detained as a security for the schooner's not departing. The next morning my boat came ashore, and informed me no guard was on board; when I went to the American consul, and told him I intended to attempt to make my escape. He advised me to wait the answer of the municipality to a remonstrance he had that morning sent them. However, considering delays dangerous, I went on board, set the people at work repairing my ties, &c. and by that means drifted out of the reach of the guns—made sail, and steered to the westward. Off the west point of Martinique, an armed Virginia built pilot boat fired two shot into me, and chased me seven hours, but at length gave over, I having gained two leagues of her.

"The evening I was taken out of my vessel at Martinique, a brig arrived from Baltimore, another from Portsmouth, a schooner from Portland, and a schooner from Marblehead; all which had guards put on board.

"This place (Guadaloupe) is almost deserted, the men being gone as volunteers to Martinique."

BOSTON, *November* 12.

Captain Stoddard, who arrived on Wednesday last, in 32 days from Martinique, informs that the disturbances in that island still continued—and that the inveteracy between the Patriots and Royalists was not abated. The account received some days since of the action between the Patriots and Royalists was exaggerated—there was no cane patch burnt, and the number of slain on the side of the Patriot's party did not exceed 150.

Herschell's amazing *Telescope*, which promises to shew us the man in the moon, is perhaps the largest machine ever erected in any country. This famous astronomer is assisted in his observations by his daughter, who has an apartment so situated under the stage upon which he stands to view the reflected planets in his mirror, that she can hear the report of what she sees through a tube, and enters it in her book.

DANBURY, *November* 9.

A few days ago a son of Mr. William Dobbs, of this town, about six years old, in attempting to cut a piece of leather with a shoe-knife, accidentally thrust the knife into his belly, by which means a large quantity of his caul came out. It was two hours before a surgeon could be obtained, who immediately replaced the part that was alive, taking away a piece about two inches and an half square. The wound was then carefully dressed, and we have the pleasure to add, that the lad is in a fair way of recovery.

This unfortunate accident it is hoped will serve as a warning to parents against permitting their children to amuse themselves with edge tools, an indulgence often attended with fatal consequences.

NEW-YORK, *November* 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, (via London) dated June 24.

"An American whaler from the South seas, bound to Philadelphia, put in here in distress on the 21st instant, having met with a severe gale in lat. 38, 6. S. long. 5, 7, E. She had been very successful, having 190 tuns of spermaceti oil. On her passage she fell in with a vessel from Botany-Bay bound to London, which was in distress for want of provisons. The American would have relieved her wants, but found it impossible, from the extreme badness of the weather, which prevented the possibility of a boat being hoisted out; and they soon after parted with her in a violent gale. They previously learnt, however, that at the time of her leaving it the settlement at Botany-Bay was almost in the last stage of human distress; that the officers and soldiers would not do any kind of duty, their times being out; that the government intended to embark for England the first opportunity, and leave the convicts to their fate, most of whom (that had been transported for life) had petitioned to be sent home and hanged, by the first opportunity, rather than remain in that wretched country, where, with their utmost endeavours, they had only yet been able to raise twenty acres of wheat, which had been their whole dependence for some time past, and a few fish, but not sufficiency for every body. The felons whose times had expired, were very mutinous for going home, and every body was sick of the expedition."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Port-Royal, Jamaica, to his friend in Hudson.

"My friend, though I have not been favoured with an opportunity of conveying intelligence from these islands for some months past—I now truly feel the greatest satisfaction in having the hinderance removed, and shall present you with a piece of intelligence, which cannot fail to meet the most cordial reception at your hands, as well as at the hand of every friend to the United States.

"You mentioned in your last the disposition of the states, to lessen the importation of the produce of our islands; this though perhaps hardly yet perceivable among yourselves, is most severely felt by us.—I am creditably informed that many of the houses who have for many years flourished on the productions of the *Still*, have entirely thrown up business, and, it is to be feared many will become bankrupts.

"We seem to suspect you have devised some new method of manufacturing sugars, as we find the sale of that commodity daily decreasing—If my fears are founded on reality, Heaven only knows what's to become of us."

YORK, (Pennsylvania) *November* 16.

From Wright's ferry, we learn, that about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as a boat was coming from the east side, a most tremendous storm arose when she was about half way over, by means of which she was soon filled with water, and sunk. There were six passengers and the boatmen in her, (besides a small light waggon and three horses) viz. a clergyman, the owner of the waggon, with his wife and three children; when the storm came on, the woman and children took shelter in the waggon, but it continued to blow with such violence, that the waggon was torn out of the boat, and the body having by chance got loose from the carriage, and being pretty tight, floated some distance, till its progress was stopped by a rock; the husband viewing the melancholy situation of his wife and children, resolved to relieve or perish with them, and quitting the boat, swam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above water till they were relieved by a boat from the west side; by this time the ferry-boat had entirely disappeared; the clergyman, just as he found the boat sinking, mounted his horse, one of the boatmen mounted on one of the waggon horses, and by that means preserved themselves till they were relieved by a boat; the other boatman of the name of Tim Sullivan, depending on his skill in swimming, got upon an oar, but it is thought that he is drowned, as he has not since been heard of; the boat was found in the Falls, and one of the waggon horses that had been given up for lost, was found next day some distance below the Falls, with all his gears on, and does not appear to have received the least injury.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 23.

By recent accounts from Holland we are informed, that owing to the great decline of the Dutch commerce, the agio of the Bank of Amsterdam has fallen to less than one per cent. above par.

The average of the agio or advance on bank-money has commonly been three per cent. and it has frequently been up to five per cent. The price of silver had also greatly risen, dollars were at 53 stivers. This extraordinary event is accounted for on different principles—the general idea is, that it originated in the great demand for specie to ship to the United States.

Some time since, a fact was related in our papers, to prove the longevity of the land tortoise—the following is an additional proof:—

"In the garden of the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, a tortoise was introduced in 1633, which lived till the year 1753, the time of archbishop Herring, and possibly might have lived till the present, had it not been killed by the negligence of the gardener."

A RECEIPT to make an excellent American wine, communicated to the Burlington society for promoting agriculture and domestic manufactures, by Joseph Cooper, Esq; of Gloucester county, New-Jersey—read before the society November 6, 1790, and ordered to be published.

I PUT a quantity of the comb from which the honey had been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cyder immediately from the press; this mixture was well stirred and left to soak for one night. It was then strained before a fermentation took place, and honey was added until the strength of the liquor was sufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel, and after the fermentation commenced the cask was filled every day for three or four days, that the filth might work out of the bung-hole. When the fermentation moderated I put the bung in loosely, lest stopping it tight might cause the cask to burst—At the end of five or six weeks the liquor was drawn off into a tub, and the whites of eight eggs well beaten up with a pint of clean sand, was put into it: I then added a gallon of cyder spirit, and after mixing the whole well together I returned it into the cask which was well cleaned, bunged it tight, and placed it in a proper situation for racking off when fine.—In the month of April following I drew it off into kegs for use, and found it equal, in my opinion, to almost any foreign wine—in the opinion of many good judges it was superior.——

This success has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years, and I am persuaded that by using the clean honey instead of the comb as above described, such an improvement might be made as would enable the citizens of the United States to supply themselves with a truly federal and wholesome wine, which would not cost one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market prices, and would have this peculiar advantage over every other wine hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixture whatever, but is made from ingredients produced on our own farms.

By order of the society,
WILLIAM COXE, Jun. secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec.* 2.

The honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, is re-elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A REPLY to the signature A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION, in the last.

YOU have left my arguments entirely unanswered. I am pleased at finding myself so mildly attacked; and think it my duty to reply in defence of my principles of liberty. In so doing, hope I shall adhere to "*virtuous intentions*," and an amicable disposition. Nothing contrary to friendship should subsist between A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION, and A FREEMAN.

'Tis time I think to be *a great stickler for liberty*," since 'tis candidly acknowledged by you that slavery *has been a curse on the states, and likely to be entailed on them for some time to come.*" I hope you blame no man for wishing the removal of a "*curse*" from a free and independent people, to whom you are *a true friend*.—Every *friend to the union* should desire the *entailment* of any curse whatever to be cut soon as possible. If this cannot, with propriety, be effected immediately, and yet necessary to be effected at all, as you don't deny, then the sooner entered upon the better. For this very reason there should be no delay in laying hold of every occasion and opportunity of casting down this *goddess of avarice*, which has stood so long to the disgrace of a *free country*, so called. If this be a work of time, let us hasten upon it, and evince our desire and intention, to extirpate the evil soon as possibly we can, consistent with the good policy of the union in general, or of this state in particular: wherein her laws are not connected with those of other states. But there are professed friends to liberty, who, nevertheless, wish no one to speak, write, or use their efforts in any way whatever to hasten the desirable day when the galling chains of slavery shall be knocked off from human kind.—You and I, to be consistent, so far from opposing any measures of this nature, should "*applaud*" them as "*virtuous intentions*" to remove a "*curse*" under which not only "*the states*," but thousands of our fellow-creatures groan, both day and night feeling the iron rod of oppression.

I see no justice or equitable propriety in "*supporting and educating daughters*" by fraud, or the unjust custom of inflicting slavery on our fellow-creatures. Education is excellent, but not to be put in competition with liberty—much more that one should be educated at the expence of another's freedom. O hard! who will speak a word for the poor and helpless? Let not partiality or prejudice influence your judgment here; but equity between man and man. Gentlemen may divide their landed or other property between their sons and daughters for their education and support. If there's no such property, every family may, by industry and frugality, get their support and education equally with others in like circumstances. I am sorry you should think slaves are the only "*support*" against poverty, or becoming "*beggars*." A plea of this nature will not do to atone for an arbitrary usurpation, against the law of God, in nature, over the rights and liberties of men. Never advance it again! Britain herself would reject it.

'Tis true I did not live "*at the time of the first importation of those people*;" but rejoice that I live to see the *flag of liberty fly to the glory of America*, and the *Americans* prudently and wisely reforming from ancient customs of injustice, established by men of monarchical principles. If "*industry and eloquence*" could then "*have prevented the evil*," we may reasonably hope that they may now be used to the abolition of it. Let you and I try it. If "*pecuniary advantage among merchants, and convenience among planters*," formerly introduced cruelty and oppression—this is no shadow of reason why *we* should continue *their* custom, or even *laws*, like those of the *Medes* and *Persians*, unalterable.

I grant the mode of effecting the laudable and much desired abolition is an important point. Nevertheless think if "*Lycurgus*," that celebrated law-giver in *Lacedemon*, about 884 years before the christian *æra*, lived in our enlightened age and country, it would not, as you suppose, be a very hard task for him to frame an eligible law of equity, for this purpose. Nay! you have given us a proposition yourself, which, with an improvement, might answer. An improvement I could propose—but choose to forbear.

I hope to see the repeal of all laws which empower tyrants to treat human creatures like horses or dogs, which is frequently seen for an inconsiderable offence, or mercenary desire of gain. Indelible is the stain—Such may properly be viewed, of what "*denomination*" soever, as "*out of the pale of christianity*"—Men who pay no regard to the law of equity and humanity written in the heart, should be bound by civil law, to treat the human species as *men*; not as *beasts*. Shall I speak out? O spare a little!—*A merciful man is merciful to his beast*—I also hope to see every man have liberty to free his slaves at any time he pleases, even by last will and testament: than which, nothing can be more reasonable.

I would not presume to dictate; we have a body of respectable characters in this city, at present, who have it in their power, as our freely chosen representatives, to repeal all laws of injustice, and enact good and wholesome ones for the distribution of equity, in support of our civil and religious rights and privileges. To them I look. 'Tis true, some *masters* have humanity, and christian tenderness enough to render their "*black folks in many instances happy*," so far as the nature of the case will admit happiness. Such *masters* or *mistress* do themselves much honour, they shew human compassion. I applaud them for it. I wish this was general through the *state*, to the credit of slave holders, and honour of *Maryland*. But still, *freedom* has a felicity in it, which no circumstances, under slavery can render.

I believe also numbers would abuse their freedom, and render themselves more miserable than they are in bondage. So, many white men, for themselves and others, had better be bound or in prison all their days. But we have no right to confine them till they first break the laws which inflict confinement or other torture, as a just punishment for their crime.

Again, if I hold a man's property (instance his purse of money, or his liberty) it is no reason I should not deliver his right, because I fear he will abuse it. Give him his due, that is his own—then *he*, and not *I*, will be accountable for the use made of it. If he puts it in trade, and gains wealth, 'tis his—if wasted, 'tis his own loss.

Give me leave to assure you, many, who are "*advocates for manumission*" hold, or once held, a confider-

able property of this kind. But let it ſtand juſt ſo, as you would have it, the "*advocates have been a ſet of men that had very little of ſuch property to loſe, perhaps none.*" Our having little or none of this property makes us better or more impartial judges, as indifferent men, which is neceſſary in all caſes of juſtice. We find very few, if any, beſides ſlave holders oppoſed to the principles of liberty, which is a proof that intereſt more *than* reaſon or juſtice influences their minds. We ſhould never ſet a man to judge the cauſe between himſelf and another. But whenever we do judge between ourſelves and others, we ſhould imagine our places changed, and we ſtanding in the other's caſe.—Self and intereſt are very biaſing.

The greater part of gentlemen who hold ſlaves, believe *freedom the juſt due of every man.*

I much doubt your propoſition, that "*you and I are ſlaves to the laws*"—"*We are bound by them,*" true; but this with our own conſent, and by ſuch laws as we make, and have made ourſelves. This is freedom to be governed and bound by laws of our own making—hence we are not ſlaves, but freemen.

I have frequently "*conſidered the political ſtate of the union,*" and heartily wiſh well to it. But I am apprehenſive *freedom* is no bane to the peace and good order of any republican government. I ſee no "*confuſion*" this matter is likely to "*create,*" unleſs it be by men oppoſed to the principles of their country, in denying the juſtice or propriety of the *bill of rights.*

As to the remedy, or "*propoſing a preventative,*" is not my preſent buſineſs, I leave it for thoſe who are the choſen men for this purpoſe. In their place and time wiſhing they may neither neglect nor delay giving us wholeſome and equitable laws. The evil I may propoſe to the conſideration of candid men till the remedy's applied. I am ſtill, and hope to remain,

A FREEMAN.

*** *The* SUBSCRIBERS *to the* DANCING ASSEMBLIES *are requeſted to meet at Mr.* MANN'S *to-morrow evening at ſix o'clock.*

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

To the Higheſt Bidder, on the 9th day of December, inſtant, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PARCEL of LEATHER, and a ſmall quantity of WHEAT and RYE, five buſhels of white waſhing LIME, and an old CIDER MILL, late the property of Baldwin Luſby, deceaſed—To be ſold for ready caſh.

1 X o d 7/6 ROBERT LUSBY, Executor.

Charles county, November 25, 1790.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, in Port-Tobacco, the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceaſed Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, with neceſſary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE; all of which are very valuable, and will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms for ready caſh, or on credit, as may beſt ſuit a purchaſer. The above articles may be ſeen at any time on application at col. Stone's ſtore.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

WILLAM FOXCROFT

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs at the ſtore lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill ſtreet, facing the Stadthouſe, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Faſhionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and ſeven eighths ſtripe Clothes,
Caſſimers,
Superfine, ſtripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welſh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Calimancoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muſlinets,
Muſlins of all ſorts,
Plain, ſtripe and ſpotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickſet,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fuſtains,
Corduroys,
Black Princeſs Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed Ticks,
Bed-Bunts,
Checks, ⅞ and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Iriſh Linens,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies faſhionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Coarſe ditto,
Faſhionable Coat & Veſt Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worſted Hoſe,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto.
Beſt Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which, from their reduced prices, goodneſs of quality, and his unremitted endeavours to pleaſe, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

To be RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

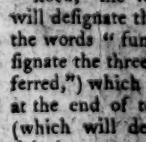
A STORE-HOUSE in Bryan-town, Charles county, fifteen feet ſquare, with a counting-room, and a cellar under the whole; it is a good ſtand for a ſtore, being between Patuxent and Patowmack rivers, in the heart of a good tobacco country. For terms apply to JAMES BOARMAN.

November 30, 1790. 1 d 7/6

November 15, 1790.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Charles county, the 7th inſtant, a country born NEGRO SLAVE named JESS, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, five feet ten inches high, he is a tolerable fierce looking fellow, a light complexion, is ſome what bow legged, well ſet, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away, two old cotton jackets, both without ſkirts, ſtriped country cloth breeches, old ſhoes and ſtockings, was formerly the property of capt. John Smith, in St. Mary's, has lived in Middle's Neck theſe ten or or twelve years paſt, has a wife at capt. John Grendwell's, alſo a great correſpondence in the ſaid neck and on Patuxent; it is ſuppoſed he will be harboured at either of the ſaid places. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow in the neighbourhood, or ten miles from home, ſhall receive the reward of four dollars, if fifteen ſix, if out of the county eight, and if out of the ſtate twelve, and all reaſonable charges paid if brought home. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid negro at their peril. 3w

/ LEONARD BOARMAN, jun.



STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation, the North ſide of Severn, a handſome dark forrel MARE, between ſeven and eight years old, about thirteen hands high, with a long tail, gallops and trots very ſpiritedly; ſhe has been gone about a month previous to the date hereof. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber hereof, ſhall receive a REWARD of SIX DOLLARS, from 3w

December 1, 1790. / JOHN BRICE.

FUNDED DEBT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that ——— do make, conſtitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to ſell, aſſign and transfer, —— the ——— ſtock, ſtanding in —— name, in the books of ——, with power alſo, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute; and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — ſaid attorney, or — ſubſtitute or ſubſtitutes, ſhall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof —— have hereunto ſet —— hand and ſeal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thouſand —— hundred and ——.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the preſence of

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT *muſt be made.*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thouſand —— hundred and ——, before me —— ——, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand, and ——— affixed ——— the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the ſtock, the word "all" is to be inſerted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular ſum is to be inſerted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain ſpecies of ſtock, it may be expreſſed in the different caſes by inſerting in the blank between the words "the" and "ſtock," the words "funded ſix per cent." (which will deſignate the ſtock bearing a preſent intereſt,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will deſignate the three per cent. ſtock,) or the word "deferred,") which will deſignate the ſtock bearing intereſt at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will deſignate the unſubſcribed part of the debt.)

If no power of ſubſtitution is deſired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witneſs to be written againſt his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a ſuperior court of law or equity, in any ſtate, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magiſtrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the ſeal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cauſe to be" muſt precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled up with a deſignation of the ſeal, as that it is the ſeal of a certain court, naming it; or the ſeal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the ſeal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my ſeal."

If there be no public or official ſeal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power muſt be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witneſſes, to be taken before ſome perſon duly authoriſed at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that ——— do make, conſtitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the intereſt ———, the ſtock ſtanding in — name, in the books of ———, with power alſo, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute; and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — ſaid attorney, or — ſubſtitute or ſubſtitutes, ſhall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof —— have hereunto ſet —— hand and ſeal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thouſand —— hundred and ——.

Sealed and delivered
in the preſence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the —— day of —— one thouſand —— hundred and ——, before me came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto ſet my hand —— the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which ſhall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inſerted after the word "intereſt;" if not general, the time for, or to which the intereſt is to be received, to be ſpecially expreſſed after the word "intereſt."

If no power of ſubſtitution is deſired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witneſs, to be written againſt his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a ſuperior court of law or equity, in any ſtate; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magiſtrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the ſeal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cauſed to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a deſignation of the ſeal, as that it is the ſeal of a certain court, naming it; or the ſeal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the ſeal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my ſeal."

If there be no public or official ſeal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power muſt be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witneſſes, to be taken before ſome perſon duly authoriſed, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
When made in perſon.

I ———, the within named, do hereby, for value received, aſſign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the ſum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witneſs my hand, at the office of ———, this —— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I ———, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, aſſign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the ſum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ——— ——. Witneſs my hand at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I ———, by virtue of a power from ———, duly authoriſed by letter of attorney, with power of ſubſtitution, from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, aſſign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the ſum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witneſs my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———. /

October 15, 1790.

JAMES MILLS, ſon of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, for a law to authoriſe the juſtices of the county aforeſaid, to aſſeſs a ſum of money yearly for his ſupport. 6 X

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Cask or Gallon,

—A Conſiderable Aſſortment of—

OLD WINES,

—VIZ.—

LONDON Particular, ſix years old; Sherry, Liſbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Teneriffe of different qualities.—LIKEWISE, Old Spirit, and three years old Peach Brandy, Weſt-India Rum, and Holland's Gin; Hyſon, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars—To be SOLD low for Caſh, State or Continental Certificates,

For SALE,---Likewiſe,

At my late Brother's STORE,

A large and general aſſortment of fall and other GOODS, which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms, little more than coſt and charges, for Caſh or Certificates, as above.—Old cuſtomers to the ſtore, and other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their intereſt to apply ſoon.

CASH given for all kinds of 2

State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, November 25, 1790.

For SALE,

An ELEGANT

CHARIOT,

And a PAIR of

Bay GELDINGS.

Inquire of the Printers. 2X

IN CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790.

THE ſeveral perſons to whom hath been committed, by this court, the care, cuſtody, and charge of ideots or lunatics, and of their reſpective eſtates, having all given bond for the true and faithful diſcharge of the truſts in them reſpectively repoſed, and for rendering an account to this court, when required, of the produce of the reſpective eſtates, and the expenditures thereof—It is this twenty-ſecond of November, 1790, adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of the ſaid ſeveral perſons do return a full account of the eſtate, real and perſonal, to him committed, and of the profits and expenditure thereof, ſupported by proper vouchers; and that he likewiſe report the ſtate and condition of the ideot or lunatic committed to his care. It is likewiſe adjudged and determined by the chancellor that a particular order in the premiſes ſhall be made, and regularly ſerved on any of the ſaid ſeveral perſons who ſhall not, by the ſecond Tueſday in February next, comply with this general order, which is directed to be inſerted in the public news-papers of the ſtate of Maryland.

Teſt. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
2 Reg. Cur. Can.

St. Mary's county, Leonard-town.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation ſome time in May laſt, a ſtray MARE, which appears to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a ſmall white ſtar in her forehead, and ſmall piece out of the under part of the left year. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 2 BENEDICT SPALDING.

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1ſt. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the ſecond Tueſday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who ſhall receive for his ſervices an annual ſalary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher claſſics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that ſcience is uſually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philoſophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but thoſe who are well ſkilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are eſteemed of eſſential conſequence by the board, ſufficient teſtimonials of theſe muſt be produced, otherwiſe the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the ſaid ſecond Tueſday of February the board will proceed to elect an uſher to the grammar-ſchool of St. John's college, who ſhall receive for his ſervices an annual ſalary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the ſaid ſecond Tueſday of February the board will likewiſe proceed to elect a maſter of the French language, who ſhall receive for his ſervices an annual ſalary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In theſe, as in the former inſtance, thoſe who apply muſt be furniſhed with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to diſcharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

3 NICH. CARROLL, Preſ. pro. tem.

Alexandria Beer.

I HAVE juſt received a Quantity of this highly eſteemed *Beer*, which, in order to accommodate the Citizens of Annapolis, I will ſell either by the Barrel or Gallon.

2 William Alexander.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many perſons have frequently committed treſpaſſes under pretence of hunting.

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 24, 1790. 2

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the diſpoſal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently ſituated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its ſoil, being adapted to every ſpecies of country produce.—There is about one hundred acres of ſaid land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-houſe, with ſome uſeful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine ſtream of water running through the ſame. The remainder of ſaid land abound with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It muſt be obvious to every perſon, that this ſcheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no ſum is ſunk, but the purchaſe of ſaid plantation, which ſum conſtitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further aſſures the public, that the ſaid plantation, together with the houſe and out offices, coſt him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the ſum annexed to it in the ſcheme; and pledges himſelf to make a good and lawful title of ſaid land to the fortunate adventurer as ſoon as the drawing of ſaid lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as ſoon as drawn. The title-deed to be ſeen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of the ſaid plantation, valued at		2700
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes.		6000
998	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Chriſtopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garts,	Captain Joſhua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibſon,	Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell,	Mr. Standiſh Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams,	Mr. Frederick Grammar.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 10

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, by Mr. Gerard Blackiſton Cauſin, *of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the higheſt bidders, on the 7th day of December next*——

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are ſome valuable carpenters and houſe ſervants; alſo, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be ſold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres:—On the firſt is a very large genteel dwelling houſe, with every other neceſſary houſe for a family, tobacco houſes, corn houſe, negro quarters, a garden, well paled in, and a conſiderable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling houſe for an overſeer, a large negro quarter, a tobacco houſe, corn houſe, and a blackſmith's dwelling houſe and ſhop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and graſs, pleaſantly ſituated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extenſive proſpect of Patowmack river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the intereſt annually; good perſonal ſecurity muſt alſo be given by the purchaſers with a lien on the real property. The ſale will be at the overſeer's houſe, and continue until all is ſold. A plot of the land may be ſeen by applying to me in Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given.

11X ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

TO BE SOLD,

BY AUCTION,

On the premiſes, the firſt WEDNESDAY in JANUARY next, if fair, if not the next fair day, purſuant to a decree from the high court of chancery, to ſatisfy the creditors of JOHN EVERSFIELD, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed,

THE REAL ESTATE of the ſaid JOHN EVERSFIELD, being part of a tract of LAND called BROOKFIELD, containing 180 acres, lying in the county aforeſaid, and ſituate on Patuxent river, within a mile of the port of Nottingham. The land is level and rich, has a ſufficient quantity of wood to ſupport it, and ſome meadow ground may be made; there are two tenements on ſaid land. Alſo, a lot of GROUND in Nottingham, on which is a dwelling houſe. The purchaſer or purchaſers to give bonds with approved ſecurities for paying the conſideration money, with intereſt, at three equal annual payments, reckoning from the time of ſale. Such creditors of the ſaid John Eversfield who have not already exhibited their claims in the chancery court, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and lodge them with the ſubſcriber, or tranſmit them to the chancery court aforeſaid. 3w

THOMAS GANTT, Truſtee.

November 15, 1790. 2

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION near this city, lately the property of Mr. *Thomas Rutland*, deceaſed, containing 753¾ acres.—For terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis.

CHARLES CARROLL,
2 of CARROLLTON.

November 15, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.

Curſed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people ſhall ſay, AMEN.——Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a ſuit of treſpaſs and ejectment, in the general court of the weſtern ſhore, againſt a certain James Howard, ſon of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county, whoſe land adjoined to mine.—The ſaid Howard pretended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was deſcribed to be at a certain heap of ſtones, made by his ſaid father Henry; on running the lines of my land, in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the ſaid James died before the ſuit was ended, after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately diſcovered that the aforeſaid deed, by which the ſaid Howard claimed part of my land, has been eraſed, and the beginning altered from the aforeſaid heap of ſtones to a red oak tree within my lines, from the ſaid heap of ſtones about 75 or 80 yards. If he the ſaid James could have eſtabliſhed his boundary at ſaid red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, ſecured him from the treſpaſs, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the ſouth-weſt into a worn out old field, not worth one ſhilling per acre, and made me a treſpaſſer, for which he had a ſuit againſt me at the ſame time. I have alſo examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the ſaid record is alſo eraſed, and the beginning made at the ſaid red oak inſtead of the aforeſaid heap of ſtones—Part of the letter S, on the county records, is ſtill perceivable——NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to paſs a law to amend the ſaid records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the ſaid James.

7 REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 6, 1790. 4

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790. 4

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM YIELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791, that the ſame may be ſettled; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the deceaſed to make immediate payment, ſo that the eſtate may be finally cloſed on the day above mentioned, by 8w

4 JOHN JARVIS, Adminiſtrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.